

Opacity in compact extragalactic radio sources and its effect on radio-optical reference frame alignment

Y. Y. Kovalev^{1,2}, A. P. Lobanov¹, A. B. Pushkarev^{1,3,4}, and
 J. A. Zensus¹

¹Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie, Auf dem Hügel 69, 53121 Bonn, Germany
 e-mail: ykovalev, alobanov, apushkar, azensus@mpifr-bonn.mpg.de

²Astro Space Center of Lebedev Physical Institute,
 Profsoyuznaya 84/32, 117997 Moscow, Russia

³Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory, Russia; ⁴Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, Ukraine

Abstract. Accurate alignment of the radio and optical celestial reference frames requires detailed understanding of physical factors that may cause offsets between the positions of the same object measured in different spectral bands. Opacity in compact extragalactic jets (due to synchrotron self-absorption and external free-free absorption) is one of the key physical phenomena producing such an offset, and this effect is well-known in radio astronomy (“core shift”). We have measured the core shifts in a sample of 29 bright compact extragalactic radio sources observed using very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) at 2.3 and 8.6 GHz. We report the results of these measurements and estimate that the average shift between radio and optical positions of distant quasars would be of the order of 0.1–0.2 mas. This shift exceeds positional accuracy of GAIA and SIM. We suggest two possible approaches to carefully investigate and correct for this effect in order to align accurately the radio and optical positions. Both approaches involve determining a Primary Reference Sample of objects to be used for tying the radio and optical reference frames together.

Keywords. galaxies: active, galaxies: jets, radio continuum: galaxies, astrometry, reference systems

1. Introduction

Extragalactic relativistic jets are formed in the immediate vicinity of the central black holes in galaxies, at distances of the order of 100 gravitational radii, and they become visible in the radio at distances of about 1000 gravitational radii (Lobanov & Zensus 2007). This apparent origin of the radio jets is commonly called the “core”. In radio images of extragalactic jets, the core is located in the region with an optical depth $\tau_s \approx 1$. This causes the absolute position of the core, r_{core} , to vary with the observing frequency, ν , since the optical depth profile along the jet depends on ν : $r_{\text{core}} \propto \nu^{-1/k_r}$ (Blandford & Königl 1979). Variations of the optical depth along the jet can result from synchrotron self-absorption (Königl 1981), pressure and density gradients in the jet and free-free absorption in the ambient medium most likely associated with the broad-line region (BLR) (Lobanov 1998).

The core shift is expected to introduce systematic offsets between the radio and optical positions of reference sources, affecting strongly the accuracy of the radio-optical matching of the astrometric catalogues. The magnitude of the core shift can exceed the inflated errors of the radio and optical positional measurements by a large factor. This makes it

necessary to perform systematic studies of the core shift in the astrometric samples in order to understand and remove the contribution of the core shift to the errors of the radio-optical position alignment.

Measurements of the core shift have been done so far only in a small number of objects (e.g., Marcaide et al. 1994; Lara et al. 1994; Porcas & Rioja 1997; Lobanov 1996, 1998; Ros & Lobanov 2001; Kadler et al. 2004; Sokolov & Cawthorne 2007). In this paper, we present results for 29 compact extragalactic radio sources used in VLBI astrometric studies and discuss the core shift effect on the task of the radio-optical reference frame alignment.

2. Core shift measurements between 2.3 and 8.6 GHz

We have imaged and analyzed 277 sources from ten 24 hr-long geodetic RDV (Research and Development VLBI experiments, see, e.g., Gordon 2005) observations made in 2002 and 2003. Geodetic RDV sessions feature simultaneous observations at 2.3 GHz and 8.6 GHz (S and X bands) with a global VLBI network which includes, for every session, the VLBA and up to nine other radio telescopes around the world.

This long-term RDV program is one of the best choices for a large project to measure two-frequency core shifts for several reasons: (i) it is optimized to have a good (u,v) -coverage, (ii) it has the maximum possible resolution for ground-based VLBI at these frequencies, (iii) the frequency ratio between the simultaneously observed bands is high (3.7), and (iv) the core shift per unit of frequency between 2.3 and 8.6 GHz is larger than that at higher frequencies (see, e.g., Lobanov 1998). A dedicated multi-band VLBI project covering a wider frequency range would certainly provide results of a better quality, but is extremely time consuming.

We have measured the frequency-dependent core shift between 2.3 and 8.6 GHz by model-fitting the source structure with two-dimensional Gaussian components (Pearson 1999) and referencing the position of the core component to one or more jet features,

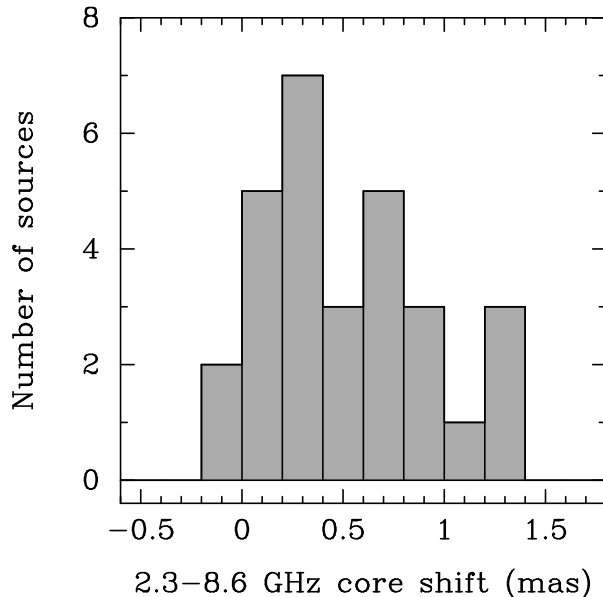


Figure 1. Histogram of the derived core shift values for 29 sources. One average core shift value per source is used. The median value for the distribution is equal to 0.44 mas.

assuming the latter to be optically thin and having frequency-independent peak positions. The shifts were successfully measured in 29 Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), with the determined values of the shift ranging between -0.1 and 1.4 mas and the median value for the sample of 0.44 mas (Fig. 1). Typical errors of the core shift measurements in this study are about or less than 0.1 mas. For 90% of the 277 objects imaged, no reliable estimates of core shifts have been obtained by this method.

3. Radio-optical alignment of astrometric positions

The core shift issue gains specific importance when the radio reference frame needs to be connected to an optical reference frame. So far the link is based on the study of some radio stars which are seen both by *Hipparcos* and VLBI. These measurements are based on stars with large radiospheres and with big spots at the optical surfaces; both effects may introduce large uncertainties (see, e.g., Lestrade et al. 1995; Boboltz 2005; Ros 2005). Future accurate alignment of the frames has to rely on using compact radio sources in distant quasars.

Below, we discuss the alignment problem for compact extragalactic radio sources. We assume that the dominating component in both the radio and optical bands is the synchrotron self-absorbed compact jet origin (core). Broad-band modeling of blazar spectral energy distribution supports this hypothesis (see, e.g., recent review by Böttcher 2007). High-resolution VLBI observations of nearby AGN imply that the jet is formed and emitting in the radio already at distances of ≤ 1000 gravitational radii from the central engine (e.g. Junor et al. 1999; Kadler et al. 2004). Thus the physical offset between the jet base and the central nucleus can be much smaller than the positional shift due to opacity in the jet (the latter can be larger than 1 pc). This implies that the offset between radio and optical positions of reference quasars will be dominated by the core shift even if the optical emission comes from the accretion disk around the central nucleus.

The magnitude of the core shift, Δr , between two arbitrary frequencies ν_1 and ν_2 ($\nu_1 > \nu_2$) caused by synchrotron self-absorption can be predicted for an object with known synchrotron luminosity, L_{syn} , of the compact jet (Lobanov 1998). If not corrected for, the core shift will introduce an additional additive error factor in the alignment of the radio and optical reference frames. For typical parameters of relativistic jets we estimate an average shift between 8.6 GHz and 6000 \AA for a complete sample of compact extragalactic sources to be of an order of 0.1 – 0.2 mas.

4. Summary

Measurements of the frequency-dependent shift of the parsec-scale jet cores in AGN are reported for 29 bright extragalactic radio sources. It is shown that the shift can be as high as 1.4 mas between 2.3 and 8.6 GHz. We have shown that core shifts are likely to pose problems for connecting radio and optical reference frames. We have estimated from theory an average shift between the radio (4 cm) and optical (6000 \AA) bands to be of an order of 0.1 mas for a complete sample of radio selected AGN.

The estimated radio-optical core shift exceeds the positional accuracy of GAIA and SIM. It implies that the core shift effect should be carefully investigated, and corrected for, in order to align accurately the radio and optical positions. Based on our investigation, we suggest two possible approaches, both involving determining a Primary Reference Sample of objects to be used for tying the radio and optical reference frames together. 1) In the first approach, multi-frequency VLBI measurements can be used for calculating the projected optical positions, assuming that the radio and optical emission regions are

both dominated by a spatially compact component marginally resolved with VLBI and SIM and point-like for GAIA. The discrepancies between the measured optical and radio positions can then be corrected for the predicted shifts, and the subsequent alignment of the radio and optical reference frames can be done using standard procedures. 2) A more conservative approach may also be applied, by employing the VLBI observations to identify and including in the Primary Reference Sample only those quasars in which no significant core shift has been detected in multi-epoch experiments. Either of the two approaches should lead to substantial improvements of the accuracy of the radio-optical position alignment.

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